THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

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POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

None of us can lay claim to infallibility in reading the signs of the times, but we must be blind, indeed, not to see that which calls for serious apprehension, if not for positive alarm. I offer no apology for speaking to you upon this occasion of the prevalence of political corruption and crime in our country. The subject is one in which every American citizen has the deepest interest, and upon which the Christian pulpit of the land has no right to be silent. A country may be dishonored and ruined by extravagance, dishonesty and corruption, as effectually as by intestine broils or armed rebellion.

I shall not act the part of an alarmist, but shall endeavor in the use of words of truth and soberness to direct your attention to some matters that deserve the serious consideration of good men of all parties. Let us notice: First—The character of the men who bear a large, not to say a controling, influence in the political affairs of our nation.

The theory on which our government is constructed seems to me not only reasonable and consistent, but almost perfect. Government is a divine institution, ordained of God for the benefit of the people for his own glory. The Scriptures determine nothing with regard to the power of government, but they lay down principles which promote personal freedom and the greatest good to the greatest number. The doctrine that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, was in the Gospel long before it was put in the Declaration of Independence.

Our theory is that the wisest and best man will be sought out by the people, and selected to adminster the affairs of the nation. Only a very moderate degree of intelligence and virtue would seem to be needed to secure this result. We might learn wisdom in this matter from the instincts of animals. A drove of wild horses, in preparing for defence or attack, place animals of the best metal and strength in the front, and in this regard they are no wiser than sheep, or the ass of the desert, or the stork in the heavens. But the political affairs of our nation are so wretchedly managed that one is tempted to exclaim:

"Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

Who of us will claim that our best men are uniformly or generally chosen to make and execute our laws? Examine the characters of office-holders, from Alderman to United States Senators, and how many of them are men in whom the people have confidence, and for whom they feel genuine respect? Our first trouble in this matter lies in the fact, first, that large numbers of the voters of our country are mentally and morally unfit to exercise the elective franchise. Not a few of our politicians seem to be more than half insane on this subject of ballot. They speak and write as if voting was a sovereign remedy for the ills of the body politic. They seem to think that a ballot in the hand of a man who is ignorant, drunken and vicious, will certainly elevate and reform, if it does not glorify man. This is a most absurd exaggeration of an important truth.

Responsibility develops power, and the discharge of the duties of citizenship does something toward improving the character of men. But this educating process is slow at the best, and in many cases can hardly be discovered by the closest observer. Sentimental politicians grow poetic over the bits of paper that, dropped into the ballot-box, execute the will of freemen as lightning does the will of God. But this pretty picture is spoiled as soon as we examine it in the light of common sense. If you go to the polls on election day, you will see that not a few of these freemen cast their votes with no more idea of the principles of our government than they have of the philosophy of language. Ignorant and prejudiced, mere tools in the hands of designing demagogues, they are about as well qualified to bear the high responsibilities of citizenship, as they are to calculate an eclipse. And as might be expected, the men they vote for are in many cases as fit to fill the offices to which they are elected as Cæsar's horse was to act as Consul of Rome. The evil I am deprecating is aggravated by the fact that these ignorant and depraved classes generally act together in political matters. In certain districts in the city of New York, in which every house is either a brothel or a grog-shop, or both, nine-tenths of the men always vote the same ticket. I remember an election a few years since, at which the voters of one of these districts in the Sixth Ward were all on one side with a single exception. Decency flies these localities, and fellows of the baser sort have everything their own way, while every form of corruption grows with the rankest luxuriance. So long as an overwhelming majority of the voters of a city or State are honest and capable, they may be trusted to neutralize the influence of the class of which I am speaking. But we have selected a point in more than one of our cities where the abandoned and vicious classes so far control political matters that there is no longer any adequate protection to life or property. Give this class the same power throughout the whole country, and our government would not be worth a three years' purchase. I do not despair of the country, or agree with those who pronounce free institutions a failure; but it is my most solemn conviction that we are at the present time carrying a load of ignorance and corruption as heavy as the country can stagger under.

If we turn from voters to our professional politicians and office-seekers, the view is even more disheartening. New York has its rings and combinations that manage its politics, and steal right and left by thousands and millions of dollars, until the Empire city is threatened with bankruptcy. And the same corruption, on a smaller scale, obtains in all our chief cities. If things are not as bad in Cincinnati or Chicago as they are in New York, it is only because the pool from which the rascals steal is not so large and deep as the one in which Tweed and his associates disported themselves.

It would be false and unjust to say that we have no honest and unselfish politicians, but it is true that their reputation as a class is unquestionably and notoriously bad.

If, like the children of Issachar, we would have understanding of the times, we must consider, secondly: The means that are now in common use to secure election in office. It has been said that no "citizen should desire or decline any office under the

government, or within the gift of the people." The rule in the main is a good one, and if it could be adopted would redeem our country from a multitude of evils. At present our best citizens not only shun office, but generally take little interest, and no active part in political matters. This, as a matter of course, leaves the field open to corrupt and mercenary demagogues. And what are the means to which these men resort to secure a nomination to the office to which they aspire? I almost wish one of your old and experienced politicians could take my place for about ten minutes, and tell you how these things were managed. I am not a politician, but I can throw some light on this subject. To begin at the beginning. The caucuses and primary meetings are pretty generally held in grog-shops or other disreputable places, into which the better class of citizens do not care to go. This makes things pleasant and easy for the men who are not over fastidious about their associations, and who are never more at home than when in a saloon or beer garden. Then the convention is packed, and a nomination secured by fraud and corruption. Men are nominated for legislative and municipal offices who are notoriously in sympathy with the criminal classes. Things have come to such a pass in many places, that politicians of the lowest class have everything their own way. Ministers are warned against soiling their black coats by having anything to do with politics. Christians are admonished to keep out of these "dirty waters," and to devote themselves to their appropriate work in the church and the Sabbath schools. The motto, "All is fair in politics," is in high repute, and men who are so old-fashioned as to propose to keep a good conscience are voted an incumbrance and a nuisance.

Things have reached such a pass that our best citizens, who are sensitive and retiring, are fairly driven from the field, and the work of virtually determining who shall make and execute our laws is left to saloon keepers, vile politicians and unprincipled party hacks. The people, who have a real interest in the country, are still graciously permitted to ratify the nominations made by those enterprising demagogue candidates for office, consort with the rabble and pander to their depravity as a means of securing their votes. Men who aspire to our highest municipal offices, or to a seat in Congress, drag themselves through beer gardens and saloons, guzzle whiskey with the Irish, drink lager beer with the Germans, and are hale fellows well met with thieves and gamblers, all to show that they sympathize with the dear people. Worse than all this, if possible, is the corrupt use that is now made of money in political life. In many cases nominations are purchased, votes are bought and sold with hardly an attempt to conceal the infamous transactions. Men will tell you that they cannot accept a nomination for the reason that they are not able to pay the expenses of an election campaign.

It should be known that there is no call for large sums of money in a political canvass that is conducted with honesty. There are certain legitimate expenses for halls, tickets, printing, &c., but sending large sums of money from Washington or New York, to be used in an election in Ohio or Indiana, is to be deplored by all good citizens. Such moneys are almost sure to be used in one way or another in corrupting the people. There was a time when almost every American citizen regarded the Senate of the United States with respect and admiration. Now places in that honorable body are bargained for, bought and sold, in the most open and shameless manner. Men stained with this infamy still show their brazen faces among honorable men and lay claims to respectability. We have reached the lowest point of humiliation in this matter within the last two or three weeks. On a resolution declaring that a man who forces himself into the United States Senate by bribery and corruption is unfit for a place in that body, we find a wide difference of opinion among Senators. Some of those honorable men (are they not all honorable men?) are not prepared to say that, and others of them make pettifogging pleas in defence of the guilty parties which are an insult to the moral sense of the nation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

It has been heretofore noticed that a few ladies in Washington City, of different political and religious sentiments, and all of the highest respectability, instituted some time ago a movement to obtain an opinion of the women of America upon the subject of Women's Rights. A petition to Congress was prepared, protesting against the extension of suffrage to women, and giving a summary of irresistible reasons why it should be withheld. It also claimed, and we have no doubt correctly, that the petition represents the sober conviction of the majority of the women of the country.

We need not say that we hail this movement with unalloyed gratification, and hope it will be crowned with complete success. Of all the *isms* of this continent, the "Women's Rights movement," so-called, is the most foolish and the most mischievous—and that is saying a good deal. The age itself in all countries has a streak of insanity in matters political, but America seems to be set apart for experiments, not only political, but social, moral, and religious, each of which is bound to kill or cure, while the rest of the world looks on, and if it has sense enough, may profit by the example. America is the dog on which all kinds and degrees of poisons are tried to test their value and applicability to other beings, and considered in that point of view, the dog has its uses. It may be that the great purpose of this population, and its institutions, is to become an absorbent of all the vices and tom-fooleries of mankind, so that the disgusting spectacle may discourage the people of other lands and future ages from the way that leads to destruction. Already, the frightful rate at which our liberty has been running to licentiousness has nauseated all rational devotees of freedom in the Old World, and put the breaks on progress in every Government of Europe. What don't we have in this country that no other civilized land would tolerate; that the common sense of all mankind does not regard with loathing and execration? A Mormon community in the west, and the exercise of suffrage placed in the hands of ignorant negroes—these are only two specimens. Yet even this last, revolting and insane as it is, does not strike at the root of society and morality itself, as does the "Women's Rights" lunacy. Negro suffrage is an extravagance of universal suffrage, and will, in course of time, work out its own remedy, but woman suffrage threatens to subvert the social organism itself—is against nature, Scripture, reason, and morality. The other madness may deprive us of our country, our constitution, and our freedom—this craziness threatens to take away from us our homes, without which it matters not what is our political condition.

Whatever evils in the condition of woman demand remedy—in regard to the rights of property, the guardianship of children, &c., we are as anxious as anyone to see redressed. But let them be kept as far as possible from politics. Their sphere is marked out in the Bible as in nature. To be subordinate to man, and to attend to household duties, is what the inspired Apostle requires. This is incompatible with political and public duties When we see a committee of women actually installed in the committee-room of "Education and Labor," at the Capitol in Washington, sitting there daily, and sending out their publications under the franks of members of Congress and Senators, we are enabled to realise the persistency and shamelessness of the leaders of this new crusade, who in truth are only women in form and apparel. Some of them are avowed infidels, and if they could get in Legislatures and Congress, the marriage laws would be the first object of attack, and the barriers which now keep out a flood of licentiousness and crime be undermined, and if possible overthrown.

We know that the great majority of the women of America are utterly opposed to the extension of suffrage to women. But it is important that they should make their wishes known in such a way as to silence the bold-faced

knot of females at the Capitol. The women of every city, village, and rural neighborhood should sign petitions imploring Congress not to commit a folly which, added to all the other political idiocies and insanities they have already perpetrated, would prepare the country to become a lunatic asylum, and demonstrate that Darwin's theory of the descent of man from an ape could not be true, because man showed so much less sense than a monkey.—*Baltimorean.*

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Practically, the whole question as to the treatment of the Indians is not one of philanthropy, but of political economy. The problem should be studied, not in the rose-colored atmosphere of sentiment, but in the clear, cold light of science and statesmanship. And, looked at in that light, it is evident that the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas was the legitimate result of the miserable no-policy which has always characterized our dealings with the Indians. No uniform principle has ever been consistently applied to our Indian relations. The Government has always played fast and loose with them, alternately petting and preying upon them; now caressing and now cursing them; at one time treating them as superior beings, and at another hunting them down as wild beasts. To outwit them in bargains, to rob them of supplies, to steal their lands, to meet their confidence with treachery, and deal with them as though they had no rights white men were bound to respect, have been the only points in our Indian policy persistently adhered to from the first. The Indian has naturally come to look on the Government with distrust and the white man as an enemy; and the superior skill and arts of an adversary who exasperated him beyond endurance by treachery, fraud, and robbery, and then called in the soldiery to shoot down "the savage" they had excited to violence, left the Indian at their mercy. Our whole treatment of the Indians has been a disgraceful blunder when not a crime. We have dealt in Modoc morality from the outset, and the tragedy at the Lava Beds is repayment in our own bad coin.

Even allowing that our Indian policy has been uniformly wise and consistently kind, the order of General Sherman would be equally inhuman and unjust. A half dozen savages at the most, demoralized by contact with the meanest whites, and excited by sense of wrong and suspicion of still greater, kill two eminent men in mortally wounding one they looked upon as a foe and robber. Thereupon the commanding general of a great nation issues orders for the extermination of the whole tribe, and the President approves of his act! Are we living in the nineteenth century? Is the panic of the moment to efface all ideas of justice, and turn declared intentions of the Government topsy-turvy? Have the Modocs taken possession of Washington, and seized upon all the Departments? When a burglary or murder is committed in New York, do we set fire to the ward in which the thief resides, or hang the whole family to which the homicide belongs? And why should not Indians be treated like human beings? Why should we disgrace ourselves, and dishonor the nation, and outrage the moral sentiment of the civilized world by punishing the innocent for the deeds of the guilty? Shall we be savages because the Modocs have acted badly? They have only bettered our instructions. The whole Indian Bureau is a gigantic swindle. Almost every man who has ever had anything to do with the Indian Department has made himself rich. Every Indian contract has been a wholesale steal. Every treaty with the Northern and Western tribes has been at their expense. They had good reason for looking on the white man as the Indian's devil. And even in this instance, while carrying on negotiations, General Canby had completely surrounded the tribe, and was slowly contracting his lines. The Indians saw perfidy, which excited perfidy

in them. But their cowardly and treacherous murders do not justify the Government in yielding to a paroxysm of revenge which dooms the innocent and guilty alike to one common destruction.

The sober thought of the country will not sustain General Sheman's decree. It demands justice, but not sacrifice. The day for Modoc morality has gone by. The tragedy at the Lava Beds should lead the Government to review and revise its whole policy of dealing with our Indian population. How is it that Brigham Young planted a colony of half-educated whites in the midst of hostile Indian tribes, and for twenty-five years had no trouble with any of them worth speaking of? And here to-day he proposes to establish a new colony in the midst of Indians our settlers can live with only by putting to death. Is the example of William Penn, who kept the whole colony of Pennsylvania in profound peace for eighty years by his Indian policy, utterly wasted on the authorities at Washington! Is our statesmanship so rudimental and imbecile that it cannot deal with the few Indians scattered along our frontiers without perpetual broils and bloodsheds? Allow that the Indians must eventually give way before the white race. Grant that they are incapable of a high state of civilization, and must disappear in time. It does not follow that we should disgrace ourselves by treating them like brutes. Perhaps were the Government to deal with them like human beings, holding them individually amenable to the laws and responsible for their conduct like other citizens, and punishing every crime against their persons and property by whomsoever committed, we should have fewer Indian depredations to complain of and less occasion to imitate the ethics of "the noble savage." * * * *

Was Captain Jack the only one who was acting in bad faith? To the careful observer it appears that the soldiers were slowly advancing their lines, and feeling their way to the Indian stronghold, while the Peace Commissioners were talking of an amicable settlement of affairs. Seeing this, and suspecting that they were foully dealt with, the red men sought to kill the leaders of their foes, hoping to gain advantage or escape by the consequent confusion. They made the sad mistake of slaying their best friend. They aroused, also, the worst spirit of our people. No excuse will be listened to when the hour of reprisal comes.

It is curious to note that, at the very hour when the extermination of the Modocs is proposed, Brigham Young is making his home among the Apaches, the bravest, bloodiest and most treacherous of the warriors of Arizona. He has no fears for his scalp. In the twenty-six years the Mormons have lived in Utah, they have had no trouble with the Indians. Our people deride their civilization, but their treatment of the red men was humane and enlightened. It might not be amiss to pluck a leaf from their management for our own guidance in border troubles. Other religionists claim that they cannot live in peace with the Indians. The Mormons have shown that they know how to do it.—*New York Daily Graphic.*

"WHY MEN DON'T MARRY."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Boston, in a lecture in New York, for the benefit of the Young's Men's Christian Association, is thus reported—

Mr. Morgan spoke upon the question of "Why Men Don't Marry," for which he gave eight reasons, as follows—First, because they could not get the woman whom they wanted—they looked too high for beauty, talent and perfection which was beyond their reach; second, because they were cowards—they dared not "face the music," and quaked at the lightning flashes of a fair maiden's eye; third, because they were skeptical—they had no faith in a woman's constancy, and believed her weak and frail; fourth,

because they were selfish and stingy and did not think they could support wives; fifth, because women of genius were not always good housewives (the reverend gentleman advised his male auditors not to marry geniuses;) sixth, because of man's own extravagance—many of our young men spent their incomes foolishly, and of course, could not afford to marry; seventh, because they were afraid of divorce, which was made by the laws too easy—free love was poisoning the system of marriage; eighth, because of woman's extravagance—it costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life in these times as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordage, pennants and streamers, the difference, he opined, was in favor of the schooner. As to her outfit, she was to be freighted with bonnets, veils, necklaces, ear rings, pins, chains, bracelets, rings, ruffles, bows, bands, buttons, loops, folds, pipings, pleats, silks, muslins, laces, fans, boots, slippers, parasols, collars, cuffs, nets, chignons, waterfalls, rats, mice, braids, frizzles, switches, puffs, curls, panier, tournure, Grecian bend. (Laughter.) What a cargo was this for such a small vessel! Few are the underwriters who take the "riak" in such a craft. And few were the men who would marry this Dolly Varden walking advertisement.

CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY.

The frequency of murder in this city is becoming absolutely alarming, and unless some stringent measures are adopted by the authorities the ruffianism will become completely master of the situation. Indeed, to such an extent is the use of the knife and the pistol carried that no one is safe. The law has been proved to be particularly impotent to punish the assassin, and, as a result, the rowdy element feel that they are at liberty to vent their anger on any one who is unlucky enough to incur their ill-will. If the law were administered as it ought to be the reign of murder which now holds sway in the community would be soon checked; for the very class who are readiest to use deadly weapons under the present looseness in the administration of justice would be very chary in running the risk of being hanged. Unfortunately at present they can nearly always count on the presence of some tender conscience on the jury, with whom to defeat the law is a virtue. It is a great misfortune for a community to be blessed with people of this stamp. Their sympathy seems always to turn with the interesting assassin who, in a fit of jealousy, or heated by drink, murders in a cowardly and brutal manner some fellow creature. Unless we are to declare that killing is a noble sport, in which those who feel so disposed are at liberty to indulge, we must find some cure for the consciences of jurymen. The most rational way out of the difficulty would be to pass a law that, except in political cases, two-thirds of a jury should be sufficient to give a verdict. Such a law as this would soon have the effect of removing a good many interesting assassins out of the way of temptation. It would also have a certain moral restraining effect on hundreds of young men who are being educated into murderers by the present laxity of the laws. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the present reign of rowdyism must be brought to an end. *New York Herald.*

Among the base merit beget envy; among the noble, emulation.

There is no great difference between man and man; superiority depends on the manner in which we profit by the lessons of necessity.

I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.—*Dickens.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1873.

EMIGRATION.

As stated in last week's STAR, the first company of this season's emigration will leave Liverpool in Messrs. Guion & Co.'s steamship *Nevada*, Capt. Forsyth, on the 4th of June, when those who have means of their own for through fares, &c., and wish to go at that time, can do so by being here on or before Tuesday, the 3rd. All who intend going on the 4th of June are requested to forward their names and ages to this Office as soon as possible, to enable us to give timely information of the amount of room wanted for their accommodation on board the ship.

THROUGH FARES.

From Liverpool to Ogden, for adults	£16	2	0
For those between 8 and 12	£11	4	0
Between 5 and 8	£8	1	0
Between 1 and 5	£3	3	0
Under 1	£1	1	0

FROM OGDEN TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Adult Fare, over 12	£0	5	8
Half ,, between 5 and 12	£0	2	10

LUGGAGE.

Those who are 12 years old and upwards are allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones and 2 pounds, of luggage free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50 pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under five. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence, per pound from New York to Ogden. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over the amounts allowed free, except they have money of their own to pay for its transportation from New York, as it WILL NOT be paid for by this Office, nor by brother W. C. Staines, who is the Emigration Agent at New York, there being NO FUNDS at either place for paying for overweight.

All luggage should be plainly marked with the names of the owners, and Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., as a preventive against its being stolen, to facilitate its being kept in the right channel, and to aid in its recovery if lost. So far as possible the marking had better be done with paint, or lampblack and oil; but when that is not practicable, mark on leather, getting strips from shoe shops, or from old boots or shoes, and fasten the marks on SECURELY with tacks, strong twine, or otherwise, as marks on paper are apt to be defaced, or torn or worn off.

Those coming forward with overweight are requested to be able to state its amount to the clerks at this Office at the time they get their tickets.

It is not in our power at present to state anything about assistance, but hope to be able to do so at an early date; the information will be published in the STAR as soon as known, as also the time of the departure of the next or second company.

As already stated, the names and ages for June 4th are wanted as soon as possible, to enable Messrs. Guion & Co. to provide suitable room; but if any are unable to forward them in good time, that omission will not interfere with their going, provided they are here on or before the 3rd of June.

It will save much labor and trouble to those who assist the emigrants on their arrival here, if they will, so far as convenient, book to Lime Street Station, Liverpool; and in all cases, those who wish to be met at a railway station here, must inform us at which station and what time they expect to arrive here; stating when and where they intend starting is of no use to us.

Persons expecting to come from London way are requested to learn from Prest. J. B. Fairbanks, 20, Bishop's Grove, Ball's Pond Road, London, at what time on Tuesday, June 3, the train with our passengers will leave Euston Station, London, and be there in time for that train.

On arriving at any station or dock here, the parties are advised to remain there with their luggage, until some one or more of their number comes to this Office for advice, unless an Elder has come with them, or they find one at the station or dock, in which case he can advise them.

RELEASE.—Elder John A. Lewis is released from the Presidency of the Glamorgan Conference, on account of failing health, with permission to return to Utah with any emigrating company he may prefer.

APPOINTMENT.—Elder John Rees is appointed President of the Glamorgan Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, U. S.,
April 19th, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—Having a little leisure now that the business attending Conference has subsided, we write you a few lines on such matters as we think may prove interesting.

At the Conference my counselors were increased to seven in number, viz: President George A. Smith, D. H. Wells, Lorenzo Snow, Brigham Young, Jr., Albert Carrington, John W. Young and George Q. Cannon.

President George A. Smith was chosen Trustee-in-Trust, with twelve assistant Trustees, viz: John Sharp, Joseph W. Young, John L. Smith, Le Grande Young, Elijah F. Sheets, Joseph F. Smith, Moses Thatcher, John Van Cott, A. M. Musser, James P. Freeze, F. A. Mitchell and Thomas Taylor.

Elder C. G. Larsen was appointed to the Scandinavian Mission; also Peter O. Hanson, Lars S. Anderson, Niels Anderson and John Frantzen: for England, Lester J. Herrick, Robert T. Burton, Sr., John Clark, James T. Little, Robert J. Golding, John C. Graham, Arthur B. Taylor, (son of Elder John Taylor) Elijah Freeman, Henry Leigh and Robert Heyborne.

George Goddard was appointed Clerk of Conference.

The Trustee and his assistants were required to give bonds with securities to be approved by Conference. The former in $25,000. The latter in

$10,000. To approve those securities, Conference adjourned till May 3.

We had an excellent time at Conference, the attendance was quite large, notwithstanding stringent orders were issued deterring all who had in any way risked exposure to the small-pox, from meeting with the people. The disease has been quite prevalent in Sanpete, although not of a fatal character, and there have been cases in other settlements, and a few in this city, but it has nearly disappeared.

The Missionaries for Arizona are starting out from the various settlements and gathering at Winsor Castle, where they will be organized under the direction of Elder Joseph W. Young, and sent forward to make settlements among the Moquitch Indians. We expect them in time to make acquaintance with the Pimas, Maricopas, Navajoes, Apaches, and other Indians, as we hope by the blessing of our Heavenly Father to be able to induce many of those to abandon their present habits, and labor as we do. We have favorable reports from many of those Indians, they are anxious that we come amongst them, they wish it understood they mean to provide for themselves and only ask that we instruct them how to do so. We hope to found a city on the Colorado river, on the line of the projected Southern Pacific Railroad (35° parallel) and continue on south to the 32° parallel, and bring a large portion of our emigration that way to settle the southern country. They are pushing that road with vigor, and may be through to the point we allude to within two years.

You will be gratified to learn that we are now shipping granite from the quarry to the Temple Block by rail all the way. A narrow guage road is building, mostly by our own people, running up from a junction with the Utah Southern at Sandy Station. On April 4, I witnessed the loading of the first rock shipped over this road, and we brought it on our train.

A small party of brethren and sisters took a pleasant trip up to the quarry last Wednesday, starting from the City at 1, and returning at 5.20 after a leisurely ride.

The Gas Works are approaching completion, the mains are mostly laid, and the piping and chandeliers are being introduced into houses. If successful, as we think it will be, the business part of the city will soon be lighted with gas, and a large sum now sent east annually to purchase oil will thus be retained in our midst.

The U. S. R. R. has not been extended beyond Lehi, as our partners east have failed to send the iron, but the subject is reviving, and we hope soon to recommence and go as far at least as Payson.

My resignation of various offices of a secular character, has given rise to much speculation by the eastern press. Mr. James G. Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*, solicited from me and obtained a lengthy telegram on this subject, which would probably be published on the 11th inst. We have not received the paper yet, owing to a snow blockade on the U. P. R. R.

My health continues excellent, for which I feel extremely thankful. I was able to speak every day at Conference, and sometimes at considerable length, and without any injury to myself. With relief from the great labors of business that have devolved upon me, I expect to devote my energies more fully to counselling the Saints, and will be left free to travel through the settlements, or remain at home, as wisdom shall dictate.

H. S. Eldredge succeeds me in Z. C. M. Institution, W. H. Hooper in the Deseret National Bank, John Sharp, in U. C. R. R. Company, and Wm. Jennings in the U. Southern.

The subject of emigrating the poor is being agitated, but we are not yet prepared to say what will be the result. We have received now some $4,000.

May peace be with you, and all Israel.

Your Brother in the Gospel,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ENGLAND.

Sheffield, May 15, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—Since my arrival in this part of the Lord's vineyard, I have visited many of the Saints in Sheffield, Rotherham, Wombwell, and the Wind Hill Branches, and have held meetings in the same, and I can truly say that the Saints, so far as I have visited

them, are alive to their duties, and are trying to live their religion, and all express a great desire to gather home to Zion, realizing that the judgments of the Lord will shortly be poured out upon the wicked, those who are still seeking to destroy the Priesthood of God which is now upon the earth; but their efforts will be in vain, for I realize that God is our friend, and the kingdom which Daniel the Prophet spoke of, which should be established in these last days, should never more be destroyed or given to another people.

There is one thing sure, we are not of the world, or the world would own us, "For the world loveth its own;" but I find they are not willing to admit that we belong to Christ, or that the Latter-day Saints are Christians. This I realized more fully from what transpired in the town of Rotherham: the brethren there wishing to hire a suitable room to meet in where they could worship God, made application to parties having rooms to rent, but when they learned that it was the Latter-day Saints that wanted them, the reply was, that they could rent only to Christians. They may find a difference when the Lord numbers his jewels.

I have found a good feeling prevailing amongst the Saints, and a considerable spirit of inquiry amongst strangers for the truth, and am in hopes that a good work will be done here this coming summer. The brethren have expressed a good feeling towards you, and would like to see and hear you amongst them again. I am desirous, and I pray my heavenly Father that he will inspire me with his Holy Spirit, so that I may further continue to preach his good word, and to give such counsel as shall be for their good, and that I may have their confidence so long as I may be permitted to be amongst them, as of those that have preceded me.

When speaking to and advising the Saints to make every exertion to gather, I find some who are willing to forego pleasures and curtail their expenses for the purpose of helping themselves, and some few (exceptional cases, however,) who are not willing to make any sacrifices, but do and will live up to every halfpenny they can get, trusting to some one else for their deliverance. To such I say, your deliverance will be long incoming. "God helps those who help themselves." If expedient to divide and separate families for a little season, and send one this, and two next year, in order to accomplish their deliverance the quickest, why not? It is no harder for them to separate than it is for the Elders who leave their homes in the valleys of the mountains for the purpose of coming here to preach the Gospel without purse or scrip.

Remember me kindly to brothers Jones, Gibbs, and others in the Office.

I remain yours truly in the Gospel of Christ, WILLIAM K. BARTON.

Nottingham, May 16, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—This is to inform you of the progress of the work in this part. Elder John Mendenhall and myself have been and are united in our labors in counseling and teaching the Saints in the ways of life and salvation, temporally and spiritually. We have in this Conference good and sterling Elders and others of the local Priesthood, and as a general thing all are striving to adhere to the counsels of God, through His servants. The members of the various Branches are willing to listen to and carry out the instructions they receive, with but few exceptions. Since our late Conference we have felt greatly blessed, having derived great benefit from the fatherly instructions of President Snow and others who visited us on that occasion. I feel to thank my Heavenly Father that my whole heart and soul is absorbed in the great work of God, that is revealed for the salvation of the living and the dead.

We have baptized some—more or less—every week, in this Conference, and I feel that all is well with us, and I pray that the work may continue to prosper. I also pray God to bless and prosper you, and all His servants in their labors, that wickedness may decrease and righteousness increase, till the knowledge of God covers the earth as the waters cover the mighty deep. Brother Mendenhall joins me in love to you and all at 42, and believe me your brother and fellow-laborer in Zion's cause,— JOHN I. HART.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

HELD IN THE CENTRAL HALL, CHAPTER ROW, SOUTH SHIELDS, SUNDAY, MAY 4TH, 1873.

Elders from Utah present on the stand—Presidents: Robert McQuarrie, of the Durham and Newcastle, and John I. Hart of the Nottingham Conferences. Traveling Elder—John Mendenhall, of the Nottingham Conference.

10:30 a.m.

Meeting opened by the choir singing the first hymn. Prayer by Elder John I. Hart.

President Robert McQuarrie arose and after congratulating the Saints on their good attendance, &c., he read the Financial and Statistical Reports which showed the Conference to be in a healthy condition, the great increase in emigration calling forth special remarks.

The authorities of the Church as they are now organized in Zion, and the European Mission were presented and sustained by the unanimous votes of the congregation.

Elder McQuarrie expressed his regret that circumstances renderrd it impossible that any of the brethren from the office at Liverpool could attend the Conference, as he had no doubt the Saints would have liked to have seen some of them present. He was pleased however that Bros. John I. Hart and Mendenhall were present, and he believed the Saints would be well instructed. He remarked on the increased efforts of the Saints to save means for emigration, and said some had been a long time in the Conference and it was time they were making some visible improvement. He further remarked on the duty of paying tithing, and explained the principle to the minds of the Saints. He condemned drunkenness among the Saints, and said the man who would get drunk and pretend to preach the Gospel, did more harm than could be conceived, and he felt like forbiding all such men to preach to the people.

Elder John Mendenhall said he felt on this occasion as he did on every other when he arose to address the Saints—not to speak according to his own feelings but as the Spirit God should direct. Referring to the vote given by the Saints present to sustain President Young as Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church, he said we did not do it simply to sustain him as a man, but it was the Holy Priesthood he held that we felt to sustain, for Brigham Young, like all flesh, would pass away, and some people thought that when this event took place that Mormonism would be broken up, but people who talked in this way were under very wrong impressions. He next referred to the persecution of the Saints by the Government of America, and could testify that all who would set themselves up against the work of God would be discomfited.

Meeting adjourned. Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder Robert Harrison, North Shields.

2:30 p.m.

Meeting opened by singing, "Praise ye the Lord."

Prayer by Elder Robert McQuarrie. Singing.

Elder John I. Hart said he felt happy to be with the Saints of the Durham and Newcastle Conference, his former field of labor. It called to his mind pleasant recollections of his labors among them two years ago, since which time however he had been home to Zion, and returned on another Mission to this country. He testified how the Lord had blessed him during his absences from England by raising up two of his children who were afflicted near unto death. He exorted the Saints to be faithful, setting forth their duties in a very plain and forcible manner. Speaking on the law of tithing he said people might laugh at them for teaching this principle, but it is certain that the Scriptsures inform us that Christ came not to destroy the law but to fulfil it. He was glad to learn that many of the

Saints in this Conference were turning their attention to these matters. He thought it best to speak plain to the Saints, as a woe was pronounced against those who did not preach the Gospel in plainness, and should he be speaking too plain for some he could not help it, as the Spirit seemed to lead him to speak plain, and he was not afraid that they, the Saints, would curtail his salary, for he and his brethren there came forth to preach the Gospel without hire, and felt therefor as independent as the Apostles themselves. He remarked on the folly of the Saints wasting their means over useless dress, &c., when they should be saving it for their emigration.

Meeting adjourned with singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder John Mendenhall.

—— 6 p.m.

Meeting opened with singing, "Behold the Mountain of the Lord." Prayer by Elder Coulthard.

Elder John Mendenhall first addressed the meeting after which Elder Robert McQuarrie said he had read a short time ago in some of the papers that there was a movement on foot to stop foreign emigration to Utah, as the Mormons were becoming so powerful something should be done; but if they did stop foreign emigration they could not stop the emigration from the Spirit world. No. Some of those who went to Utah from foreign countries apostatized, but those little pledges which came from the Spirit world to increase the population of the cities of Zion never give up their faith in the Gospel, and it is those that are going to perform the great work of building up the kingkom. He viewed with disgust, and deplored the condition of society, when in passing through the streets he saw boys smoking pipes of tobacco, and he could promise all Latter-day Saints who were addicted to the practice of smoking, inasmuch as they would go home and leave off all vile practices, they should receive all the blessings they could enjoy.

Elder John I. Hart remarked on his labors in Zion and in England—spoke of the growth and prosperity of the Latter-day work and future prospects of the Saints as compared with the Gentile world. Referring to the subject of tobacco smoking he said one thing appeared very strange to his mind, that Latter-day Saints should presume to ask the Lord for blessings in a room filled with the perfumes of tobacco, after he had forbidden the use of that noxious weed among his people.

Meeting closed, choir singing, "Come let us sing an evening hymn.."

Prayer by Elder Robert McQuarrie.

R. A. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of Conference.

"GETTING OUT OF BED THE WRONG WAY."

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Did my dear Basil ever wake in the morning and feel as if he should like to bite the bed-post? And when he arose and found some disorder upon his dressing-table, did he wonder why his things were always in such a demon of a heap? And when he combed his precious whiskers and a little tangle occurred, did my excellent friend ever swear that his demoned comb was always hurting him? And when, emerging from his bath, he knocked his—shins let me say—against the sharp edge of the bureau, did he ever let fly a pretty string of demons from his mouth? Probably not. But there are persons—and this unhappy bachelor is one—who have been known, upon awaking, to look with the emotions of a cannibal at the furniture, and who, according to a familiar phrase never to be repeated at the time without immense exasperation, do sometimes "get out of bed the wrong way."

That is merely to say that there is an eastern storm raging. And when I have thus gotten out of bed the wrong way, everything in the world is wrong. I come down to my solitary breakfast, and apparently, to use the same figure, I sit upon the wrong side of the table, I speak to my shrinking Polly, the obliging maiden who waits on me in

the wrong way. I find that the breakfast has been cooked wrong I think, and if I do not loudly declare I should like to, that demoned cook ought to know by this time what I like for breakfast. And I energetically wish that the demoned milkman would shut up his demoned mouth, and not screech and yelp like a wild Indian under the window when peaceable people are eating their breakfast. You see my Basil, that whether the sun shines on the outer world or not, a very disagreeable easterly storm prevails in your humble servant's modest domestic interior.—*G. W. Curtis.*

UTAH NEWS.

As President Grant and party intended visiting Idaho Springs, Colorado, the latter part of last month, some of the U. S. papers thought it would have a peaceful effect in settling Mormon difficulties for the President to pay Salt Lake City a visit and call on Brigham Young. The Utah press echo the sentiment, giving assurances of a hearty welcome.

A letter from the Little Cottonwood Mining District of April 21, to the Salt Lake *Herald*, states: The weather at this place for the past week has been all that we could desire. Under the influence of a warm sun and clear skies the snow has disappeared rapidly, and already many bare spots are visible on the bare hill sides; as a consequence the roads in some places are becoming very soft, yet notwithstanding the ore teams having difficult work the Emma has shipped twenty five tons per day during the week. Everything about this celebrated mine is getting in complete working order. They are arranging everything in a satisfactory manner for a successful season's work. The Flagstaff has shipped some thirty tons daily. Everything about the works of this mine also is going on satisfactorily. The Vallejo has again wheeled into line, and has shipped about one hundred and forty tons of ore. Other mines are also represented as preparing for a heavy business this year.

Some of the Soiled Doves are said to be flying from Salt Lake City and visiting the various mining districts throughout the Territory. May they find no rest for the soles of their feet till they alight on the path of rectitude and virtue.

A large quantity of charcoal took fire at the Saturn Smelting Works, near Sandy Station, Utah Central, [April 21.] The Fire Brigade, Salt Lake City, was telegraphed for, but could not arrive until about $15,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Four railroad cars were consumed and part of the track destroyed. The latter was soon repaired, Superintendent Sharp being present.

The Emma Mine has undergone an entire change of management, and promises to give more general satisfaction. The idea of gaining such enormous per cent. on invested capital is exploded, and investors must satisfy themselves with reasonable returns.

It is stated that San Salvador has been destroyed by earthquake, and rebuilt seven times in one hundred and fifty years—this last destruction making the eighth within that time. Reports are received stating the intention of the Government to rebuild the city on or near the same site, despite the unquiet state of mother earth in that region. Upon placing the ear close to the earth sounds resembling running waters are perceived, indicating that the earth there is merely a shell. The rebuilding of the city under these circumstances may be considered recklessness.

The following are from the *Deseret News*:—

BEAUTIFUL.—The city begins to assume its usual inviting springtime appear-

ance, caused by the beautiful fruit blossoms upon the trees, and the sprouting of fresh green vegetation. Towards the Summer, when foliage and vegetation generally are more matured and plentiful, this loveliness is increased. Salt Lake City may not boast of as fine specimens of architecture as the majority of older cities of its size, but its spacious streets, sparkling little streams of water, flourishing orchards, by which the generally comfortable, neat residences of its citizens are surrounded, make it, at some seasons of the year, one of the most pleasant and inviting places in this little world, and renders it a constant source of admiration to the passing stranger. A walk upon the north benches these fine spring mornings, when the air is clear and balmy, is very pleasant recreation, the view from that locality being exceedingly fine, everything having an air of repose, which, with the majesty of the solemn old mountains, forms a very desirable scene to those capable of appreciating the beauties of nature.

MONUMENT.—Messrs. Morris and Evans have just completed a very neat design for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late respected President Heber C. Kimball.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald:*

INDIAN TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Indian troubles upon the Southern Kansas frontier have of late been marked in their boldness and frequency and our exchanges from that State call loudly for such steps upon the part of Government as will protect settlers and put a stop to bloodshed and massacre. It is not long since we published a brief item in regard to the reported murder by the Cheyennes, of a party of surveyors upon the Cimarron branch of the Arkansas. A writer to the Leavenworth *Times*, of March 28th, confirms this report and adds—"The excitement is at fever heat on this frontier, and curses both loud and deep are heard on all sides against the policy of sending men to survey Indian lands and not furnishing them protection, and against the Indian policy generally. A common remark is, 'Oh! the Government will give them fresh ammunition and more rifles, feed them all winter and let them murder white men at will.'" The Cheyennes are estimated to number some 1,200 fighting men and their foray upon this party of surveyors is generally looked upon as the opening raid of the season's movements. The *Times* of a later date adds—"Trouble on the frontier is becoming a matter of paramount interest. Hundreds of lives are being sacrificed. Scalping is the order of the day. That the Indians are wholly responsible, no one imagines, and the *Times* calls for an investigation and the punishment of traders and agents whose course may have urged on these Indian raids, by their faithless disregard of all things save themselves by plundering the savages. At the same time the Cheyennes are known to be among the most untractable of the tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory.

SILVER.—Wells, Fargo and Co's office in this city contained a nice little pile of silver yesterday, nearly a ton and a half. There were five handsome bars from Walkers' Pioneer mill, East Kanyon, of the aggregate value of over $8,500; and nineteen bars from the Raymond and Ely Company, Pioche, of, we should judge, over $30,000 in coin value. A ton or two of such stuff would be handy to have about the house.

JUDGE EMERSON.—This gentleman appeared in the Third District Court, this morning, [April 11] and the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice James B. McKean, and he can now be said to have entered upon the duties of his position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory.

To understand the world is wiser than to condemn it; to study the world is better than to shun it; to use the world is nobler than to abuse it; to make the world better, lovier, and happier is the highest work of man.